

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII.]

TUESDAY, 23 SEPTEMBER, 1834.

[NO. 2373.]

BENGAL PROVIT SODY.
THIRD CLASS Second-
dend of Sicca Rs. 180, are, is no-
able to Subscribers, who establish their
right to the First Divic or to thidly
constituted representative produa of
the original Certificatea dmission.

HLEIGHN,
Seary.

Bombay, 30th August, 18

ADVERTISENT.

APPLICATION hween mad the
Supreme Court o' dication aom-
bay, that the letters of dication' the
Goods, Chattels, Rights Credits NA-
THANIEL CASTLE TOMAW, e a
Lieutenant Colonel in thevice of tEast
India Company, on their ibay Estab-
lishment, deceased, heretoforented toAR-
TIN WEST, Esquire, as Registrar the
said Court, may be revol and tl like
letters of Administration (the last il and
Testament of the said Natha Castle Maw
annexed) may be granteto WILLIAM
FENWICK, Esquire, as tRegistrar of the
said Court; all persons acernedierein,
are hereby Apprized thereoDated is 15th
day of September, 1834.

H. E. UTHOSE,
PROCTA.

TENDERS for the Suppl Beeror the
Union Mess, or Hydl Clubwill be
eeceved till the 30th Octob1834, adressed
o th e Secretary at Secundri.

The Beer to be subjected the aproval of
the Committee of Managet, and tbe de-
livered free of all charges atundrabb.

The present supply requito be delivered
progressively from the lstay nex: is six
hundred dozens of Hodgson's Ale, to hun-
dred dozens of Bass' Goldene, and to hun-
dred dozens of Alsopp's beale Ale.

The Tenders to specify wher or not the
parties are willing to make fier supply if re-
quired on the same terms.

WATKINS,
Secy. H. C.

Secundrabad, 12th Sept., 18:

ADVERTISENT.

SEALED Tenders (post d.) will be
eeceved by the Acting arter Master of
the 6th or Royal 1st Warshire Regiment,
until the 31st of October ne to supply the
following articles for twelve aths, from the
1st of January to the 31st cember, 1835,
should the Regiment remainlong at Deesa.

Tea per pour.
Coffee per pid.
Sugar per mid.

The Tea, Coffee and Sugao be of a good
quality, and the Tenders to accompanyed by
samples.

The articles to be delivd at the Head
Quarters of the Regiment aDeesa, free of all
additional expence or chargebatever, and to
be at the risk of the Contor until he re-
ceives a Receipt for them frome Quarter Mas-
ter, and all supplies condemed by a Com-
mittee of three Officers to beathe Risk of, and
replaced by the Contractor.

N. B. The Tea to be 3/4 Grend 1/2 of Black.
By order of the Comding Officer,
FBEEBEE,
Lt. 6th. R. W. Regtnd Act. Qr. Mr.
Camp near Deesa, 12th Sept., 183

BENGAL TENTS. Cap Equipage of
every description cane had as usual
on application to Messrs. IES AND CO.
Tent contractors, Futtyghu Messrs. Ives
and Co. trust the satisfactin they have al-
ways given in the numerous ents with which
they have supplied Officer of the Bombay
Establishment, on the Frontic, and the expe-
rience they have had in forwarding the same
with safety and dispatch, will secure to their
establishment that preferencet has inveriably
received.

The State Tents of the Right Hon'ble the
EARL OF CLARE, were buildby Messrs. Ives
and Co.

Futtyghur, August, 1834.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday next, the 25th. Sept. at the
usual Auction of YATES AND CO.,
will be disposed of, a quantity of Hams, Pick-
les, Sauces, Red and White Herrings, some
Plate, 50 pairs of Rabbits, slightly damaged
fruits, Red Cabbage, and Emden Groats, 75
dozens of Brandy, a quantity of Hats, 50 Kegs
of Bristol Tripe, Kitts of Spiced Salmon,
Boxes of Vermacello, and a variety of other
articles.

Meadow Street, 22nd September, 1834.

NOTICE.—YATES and Co., have for
sale, a large quantity of prime Mess
Salt Beef and Pork, in Tierce and Barrel.
N. B. Ship's Stock and Stores supplied of
every description, and on the most moderate
terms.

Meadows Street, 23d September, 1834.

FOR Private Sale. A Handsome Barouch,
with double Seats, a pair of Serviceable
Horses and a Sett of Harness, the turn out well
worth the attention of any person requiring
such a conveyance. Price Rupees 1500.
Apply to Mr. YATES AND CO.

THE change which has recently taken
place in the local currency, having oc-
casioned an important alteration in the adjust-
ment of the accounts of the several depart-
ments under Government, Mr. J. MULLALY,
of the Military Auditor General's Office, begs
leave to intimate to the officers of this Estab-
lishment, that he has, in consequence, prepared
a new set of Pay Tables for the Bombay Army.

The following table of Contents is publish-
ed for information:—

No. 1. and 2. are Tables shewing the total
amount of Regimental Pay and Allowances to
the Commissioned, Non-commissioned officers,
and privates of His Majesty's Dragoons, in
Garrison and Field, in advance for a month of
30, and in arrears for 31 days.

Nos. 3 & 4...do...do. H. M's. Infantry.
" 5 & 6...do...do. Hon'ble Co's. Horse Art.
" 7 & 8...do...do. Foot Artillery.

" 9 & 10...do...do. Engineers.
" 11 & 12...do...do. European Infantry.
" 13 & 14...do...do. Golundauze Battn.

" 15 & 16...do...do. Native Cavalry.
" 17 & 18...do...do. do. Infantry.

" 19...Table of Salaries and Personal
Allowances to Staff officers in
the Military Department, under
the Presidency of Bom-
bay.

" 20...Tables of Gratuity, Half and
Full Tentage, House and Horse
allowance to the Commis-
sioned officers, calculated for
each day, for months of 28,
29, 30, and 31 days.

" 21...A Table to facilitate the calcula-
tions for broken periods of all
monthly allowances, from 4
annas to one thousand rupees,
exhibiting the amount for each
day, in months of 28, 29, 30, and
31 days.

" 22...Table shewing the amount of
Net Pay to the different ranks
of H. M's. and the Hon'ble
Company's Troops, from 1 to
31 days, by which all claims
on account of broken periods
should be regulated.

" 23...Revised table of Clothing Stop-
pages, Tables of Grain Com-
pensation, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, the work will con-
tain an *Epitome* of such orders as relate to,
and are strictly connected with, the Pay and
Allowances of the Army; Forms of Abstracts
and Muster Rolls, and of the various Certi-
ficates required by officers proceeding to Euro-
pe, from all public departments; together
with such other matter as will render it a
Compendious and Useful work of reference to
Heads of Departments, Paymasters of corps,
the officers of the Engineer and Commissariat
Departments, etc. The Price of the work is fix-
ed at Rupees 4 per copy; but as it will not be
published until a sufficient number of Sub-
scribers have been obtained, gentlemen wish-
ing to possess copies of it, are requested to
send early intimation of their intention.

Letters to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. J.
MULLALY, Military Auditor General's Office,
Town Hall, Bombay,
Bombay, 23d September, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT KESSOWJEE DHARUMSEY,
has contracted to purchase from MHA-
DOWJEE VELJEE, a Dwelling House, si-
tuate at Mahim Wood, if any person or per-
sons have any claims thereon, he, she, or they,
are hereby requested to make known the same
to the said purchaser, at Mahim, in Bazar
Street, within fourteen days from the date
hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be pre-
cluded therefrom.—Dated 22d Sept., 1834.

ખખર. રીઆથી. આપીએયને
કેશવજી. ધરમશીએ. ધેર. એક. શ્રી. માડી
મમંકિને. માહાધવજી. વેલજી. પારોથી. વેચાનુ
વેચાનુ. શાહુ. શ્રીકુકે. એ. કુપર. હરએક. લોક
અથવા. લોકોનો. હરએક. રીતનો. દેવો. પોચ
તો. હેએતો. તેનાંએતો. એ. ફરેયને. આજ
થી. દીન ૧૪ ની. મુદતમી. શ્રી. માડીમમાં. ખ
ખરનાં. મોહિલામો. ખરીદદારને. ખરે. ફરે—
મુદત. પકી. ફેએનો. દેવિ. કુપુલ. ફરે. નડી
—તારીખ ૨૨ મી. શપતેમખર ૧૮૩૪ *

FOR LIVERPOOL,
THE HECTOR, 400 Tons, with all des-
patch. Has excellent accommodation,
—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON, and Co.

TO BE LET,
THE RACKETT COURT and BILLIARD
ROOMS on the Explanade, with all Fur-
niture, &c. &c. &c. For further par-
ticulars, apply to **DARASHAW DORABJEE,**
behind the General Hospital.

Bombay, September 23rd, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, 500 Tons,
J. CLARKSON, Commander, is expect-
ed from London about the 20th proximo.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave
in all December, or first week in January.
calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co.
who have plans of the accommodation.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.
THE SHIP TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T.
GREEN, Commander, is expected here
about the 15th November, and will be de-
patched in the course of the following month.

Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast
if inducement offers. Apply to Messrs. RE-
MINGTON and Co. at whose office, plans of
the accommodation may be seen.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.
THE BOUNTY HALL, 401 Tons, HAR-
DING, Commander, has a poop,
and will sail in October. Apply to Captain
HARDING, at the Office of DIROM CAR-
TER AND CO.

Bombay, 23d September, 1834.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.
THE LADY FEVERSHAM, G. WEB-
STER, Commander, burthen 500 Tons,
will leave Bombay in all October, and call on
the Coast for Passengers if inducement offers.
For terms, apply to Captain WEBSTER, or
to DIROM, CARTER and Co. Carries a
Surgeon sails 5th October.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,
THE BARQUE ARAB, of 350 Tons, J. S.
SPARKES, H. C. S. Commander, is ex-
pected here about the middle of this month, and
will be dispatched about the end of Oct. Has
good accommodations for a small party of pas-
sengers, and will call on the Coast if inducement
offers. Apply to MCGREGOR, EDMOND
AND Co. Bombay, 20th Sept., 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.
SIR,—It is quite delightful to be rebuked, by such
a mild and amiable correspondent as "An officer of
the old school" in the Courier of the 30th August;
for my presuming to sneer at the *Old Officers* in the
Army. He may rest assured, that my insinuations
were not intended for such a courteous officer, as he
evidently appears to be; but for a class who conduct
themselves towards their inferiors in rank, with the
most supercilious hauteur. I need scarcely say, that
there are exceptions to every general rule.

"An Officer of the old School" approves of the
decision of a General Court Martial held in Bombay,
conducted by the Judge Advocate General in person.
Upon this point we entirely disagree. Because no
punishment has been substituted in room of Flogging;
does it follow as a matter of course, that the Court
was precluded from passing any other sentence on the
offender? To answer in the affirmative, would be
(with all due deference to the opinion of "An Officer
of the Old School") contrary to the principles of com-
mon sense.

Suppose an owner of a ship, were to order the Cap-
tain not to flog the Crew, and omitted to mention any
other punishment in its stead. Is it to be imagined
that the Captain would conclude from such an
order, that he was prohibited from inflicting (if
necessary for the preservation of discipline) any
other minor punishment; say, for instance Conjee
Diet. I ask, would any Captain in his sound senses,
ever interpret the prohibition to mean he was not to
punish at all.

The mere statement of such a case is enough.
Suppose a Government were to adopt the same
course to its Military servants. An offender is brought
before the usual Court, and found Guilty. The Officer
conducting the proceedings informs the Court, that
flogging cannot be their sentence; on such an announce-
ment, the most natural thing with the members of the
Court would be, not surely to acquit the prisoner alto-
gether, that would never tend to uphold discipline or
further the end of justice, but to award, such a pun-
ishment, as the Court in its wisdom, might think fit to
meet the intentions of Government, viz. to punish the
guilty, when proved to be so. Perhaps Government
purposely omitted to state the various grades of pun-
ishment, well knowing, that it could safely depend
upon the judgment of its officers, to award such as
the "March of intellect" has pointed out, and which
have been put in practice, and found to have been
productive of the most beneficial results in other
quarters. Say, for instance in the Madras Army. It is by
no means surprising that the Court alluded to, did not
change its opinion, when we consider, the experienced
and learned Judge Advocate General himself, laid
down to them the Law; which he (as a "Laudator
temporis acti") doubtless considered, ought like that,
of the Medes and Persians, to be unchanged, and
unchangeable.

But here again, Doctors differ, touching the Legality
of such a sentence. In this Cantonment, since the pro-
mulgation of the said order in January last, Line
Courts Martial have awarded Conjee Diet, and soli-
tary confinement, and according to custom, the pro-
ceedings have doubtless been sent to the General Of-
ficer of this, the Northern Division; and we may pre-
sume have been perused by the Deputy Judge Advoc-
ate General. Be that, however, as it may, I state a
fact, when I say, that the above sentence has been
awarded by several courts and carried into execution.
The Legality of the sentences has never been ques-
tioned. Which then of the two modes of interpreting
the Law have answered the ends of justice? That
is the grand thing to look to.

In alluding to the minor punishments, it appears
to me that "An Officer of the old School" treads on
ground as dangerous and slippery as that washed by
the Conjee Diet itself, in fact he merely flies from one
untenable position into another equally defenceless
"Incident in syllam qui vult vitare Charybden"; for
by what higher authority, I should like to know, are
those permitted, except by Commanding Officers
who drew out standing orders for Regiments; and if
so, why should not Commanding Officers of the pre-
sent day add one more to the list, viz. Conjee diet,
which this "March of Intellect" age has brought
forth.

I heartily join with him in opinion, that standing
orders somewhat similar to those of Madras, for the
whole Army, is a desideratum also, that no decided
opinion can be formed from six months practice of any
system.

I shall "finish by requesting" An Officer of the old
School's assent to the following:—When men, especial-
ly Military men, are placed in, situations of responsi-
bility, and when specific instructions are not given,
is it not their bounden duty as loyal and dutiful
subjects of the state, to do the best they can, which
I maintain the courts at this station have done.

A HIGH CASTE MAN.
"P. S. Conjee Diet has now become the Custom of
War in like cases."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.
DEAR SIR.—After a break of about a week, the
rain again commenced a few days since, and con-
tinues to fall in torrents. Your paper of the 26th ult.
only arrived this morning, and five Posts are still
due We have had a good deal of sickness, chiefly fever,
for which we change of air is strongly recom-
mended, but, unfortunately for those Invalids, who wish
to proceed to the Presidency, Boats will not be pro-
curable either at Cambay or Tankaria much before
the 1st week in October, if so soon—rain is only a
few seers cheaper than it was.

Reports are still prevalent regarding this station
being made over to the Bengalees. Pray, Mr. Edi-
tor, do endeavour to obtain some information for us
on the subject, or you will have "Nimb trees" at
you again.

I am, &c.
MUCHHEE.

Deesa, 6th Sept. 1834.
P. S. What news however, of your Correspondent
"GRUMBLE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.
SIR.—"A friend to Education" who favored you with
some very incongruous ideas on that subject which ap-
peared in your paper of the 16th Instant, would have
been informed that examinations have already been
presided over in the manner he desires, had he made
those enquiries which a sincere wish to promote edu-
cation would naturally dictate. He would have learnt
that they had not been simply presided over by a sin-
gle individual, but that they were held in the presence
of many sincere friends of Education, some of whom
were gentlemen whose powers of judging can in no
way be impugned.

Of the Guides which he fears now chiefly lead to the
choice of a school it may be remarked that partiality
and friendship are not likely to be bestowed on men
who are unfit for the station they profess to be able to
fill, that necessity is imperative; and that interest in
such a case as the present, when truly consulted, is not
likely to mislead: they are all therefore unexceptiona-
ble.

With regard to his sneer at advertisements, it may
be observed that a Master much more effectually pled-
ges himself to the public for the due fulfilment of his
duties by an advertisement in the newspapers than by
soliciting scholars privately, which is the only alterna-
tive.

I have thought it necessary to make these observa-
tions because, notwithstanding your Correspondent in
some parts of his letter seems to intimate that he has
but little knowledge of any of the schools in Bombay,
in others he displays a very accurate acquaintance with
the details of a particular one: so accurate indeed, that
his obvious partiality to it is very easily accounted for.

I am, &c.
A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Tuesday.

GAZETTE.

AMONG the many private letters, brought by
the late arrival, from Cairo, one of a very late is
extremely important. It states that it is the
intention of the Austrian Government to establish
Steam communication between Trieste and Alex-
andria—that the Mediterranean fleet under Sir
J. Rowley had left Malta for the Dardanelles—
and that a LARGE FLEET HAD LEFT ENGLAND FOR
THE BALTIC, UNDER SIR P. MALCOLM.

THE Malta Government Gazette, as will be
seen below fully confirms the intelligence regard-
ing the Mediterranean fleet: from this circum-
stance we are led to place considerable reliance on
the other facts stated.

The force of the Mediterranean fleet will be
found mentioned below.—Of that said to have
sailed for the Baltic we have no particulars.—We
observe however, from English extracts in *Gali-
guani*, that several men-of-war in the ports of
England, were ordered to be fitted out for imme-
diate service.—Coupling this activity in the
British ports with the contemporaneous prepara-
tions of the Emperor of Russia, with the mi-
nisterial assent to a grant in behalf of the Poles,
which was so loudly cheered by the House of
Commons—with the recall of the Russian Am-
bassador—all of which were fully stated in our
Extra; compelling it too, with the sailing of the
Fleet for the Dardanelles, of which not a doubt
exists, and with the alleged departure of Sir P.
Malcolm for the Baltic, which rest, at least, on res-
pectable authority, it is not too much to conjecture
that the long foreseen rupture between the two
Cabinets, which represent the antagonist prin-
ciples of liberty and despotism, is on the eve of
actual explosion.

SINCE we issued our Extra yesterday, we have
been enabled to glance over our own Levant and
Italian papers, received via Egypt. The *Moniteur
Ottoman*, which reaches only to the end of April,
is almost wholly occupied with the preparations for

the marriage of the Princess Sulibè with Halil Rifat Pacha, Director General of the Artillery.

The *Journal de Smyrne* comes down to the 1st of June, and contains several articles of interest. One on Crete states, that the remonstrances of the powers have had such an effect on Mehemet Ali, that the severe exactions, under which its inhabitants had suffered so much, have entirely ceased. Another states, that the island of Somes, which, by the treaty that defined the boundaries of Greece, was reserved to Turkey, having refused to separate itself from the rest of the Hellad, and acknowledge allegiance to the Porte, was, on the 18th May, blockaded by a powerful Turkish fleet—and the inhabitants, having no other resource, published a manifesto in the name of King Otho, declaring their determination to emigrate en masse, rather than return under the Ottoman yoke. A third contains a deplorable account of the state of Syria under Mehemet Ali's sway, and predicts that the wish of the inhabitants to rid themselves from his grinding system of exaction will, ere long, lead to practical results. The prediction has been speedily verified, as a revolt, if not a revolution, has already taken place. The same paper mentions that the Greek legation, which had at first been denied a reception, has now been formally received, and its rank acknowledged by the Porte—the last is perhaps, to our readers, the most important item of intelligence—an English cutter had arrived at Paros on the 20th May, with the news that a British fleet of six vessels of the line had sailed from Malta for Nauplia, where it was then, in all probability, arrived. Of the correctness of this fact there can be little doubt; it receives strength from the Cairo letters alluded to in a foregoing article, and is fully confirmed by the *Malta Gazette* of the 7th May, which announces officially the departure of a fleet of the line, consisting of the *Caledonia*, *Britannia*, *Thunderer*, *Malabar*, *Talavera*, and *Edinburgh*, under the command of vice Admiral Sir Josias Rowley. Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs remained in port with a fleet composed of one ship of the line, the *Ceylon*, the *Alfred*, *Rover*, and *Favorite*, frigates—the cutter *Hind* and the steamer *Curran*.—H. M. sloop *Scout* had been despatched on the same day to Alexandria.

The other nos. of the *Malta Gazette* up to the 1st June, contain little of interest beyond advertisements of Mr. Wolff's lectures, in the programmes of which, it is singular India is altogether omitted. Nearly all the passengers who went home via Egypt, had arrived at, and left Malta.

The *Gazzetta di Firenze* reaches to the end of May—it contains, however, no original article, and its extracts and abridgments from the London and Paris papers are too old to be now interesting.

The *Voce della Verità*, published at Modena, comes down to the 5th June.—It seems rather a superior paper for Italy; but is of course ultra-apostolical in its politics. The emblem at the top is a medallion surrounded with a wreath of laurel, representing the rock of ages standing unshaken amidst the waves, with the motto, NON COMMOTIBITUR. It contains a series of strong leading articles in favor of the rights of Don Miguel, which read rather queer at the present moment. Its extracts from the English papers are somewhat later than those of the journals above mentioned, including the recall of Prince Lieven, the death of La Fayette, the dissolution of the French Chamber, and some other items, which we gave yesterday from *Galignani*.—*Bombay Gazette*, September 20.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURE.

Asst. Surgeon. B. White, Vaccinator to the Deccan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

In the Fort, on the 20th instant, Mr. Francis Ney, Clerk in the Military Auditor General's Office, deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At St. Thomas' Mount on the 1st September, the Lady of Lieutenant George Briggs, Horse Artillery, of a Daughter, At Bellary, on the 18th August, the Lady of Arthur Pooley Ouslow, Esq. C.S. of a Daughter, At Trichinopoly, on the 4th September, the Lady of Frederick Gray Esq. 35th Regiment N.I. of a Daughter, At Secunderabad, on the 11th of July, the Lady of Captain Frederick Welland, 23d Regiment or L. I. of a Son, At Bangalore, on the 8th August, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Warrant, 7th L. C. of Son, At New Town on the 27th August, the wife of Mr. Hugh Ross, of a Son, At the Mount Road, on Saturday night the 6th August, Josephine, the wife of Mr. Henry E. Boyle, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Wallajahbad, on the 3d September 1834, Lieutenant Colonel H. Degraives of the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion At Yelwall, on the 31st August 1834, Major T. Wiggins of the 20th Regiment N. I.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 29th August, Mrs. W. Kirkpatrick of a Son. At Monghyr, on the 27th July, the Lady of J. A. Savi, Esq., of a Daughter. At Cherra Poonjee, on the 24th August, the Lady of Lieutenant Ommanney, Engineers, of a Son. At Meerut, on the 11th August, the Lady of Dr. Alexander Davidson, of a Son. At Calcutta, on the 31st August, at the residence of Mr. W. Howell, in Cumar Lane, Mrs. J. P. Damoy, of a Daughter. At Calcutta on the 28th August, the Lady of J. C. Brown, Esq., Civil Service, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta on the 26th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend H. Mr. John Brown Ward, to Mrs. Mary Hyattée At Cawnpore, on the 19th August, by the Reverend E. White John D. Loch, Esq., to Miss Eliza A. C. Carr.

DEATHS.—At the Exchange Hotel, Calcutta, on the 27th August, Ensign A. Forbes, of the 59th Native Infantry. At Calcutta, on the 28th August, Lieutenant Henry, Donnorhorne, His Majesty's 44th Foot, aged 35 years. At Calcutta, on the 29th August, Mrs. Sarah Knight Chisholm, widow of the late G. W. Chisholm, Esq., aged 42 years, 7 months, and 20 days. At Fort William, on the 28th August, Master John Span, Son of Lieutenant R. W. Span 53d Regiment Native Infantry, aged 5 years and 6 months. At Calcutta, on the 28th August, Miss Cecilia Rosalia Lidiard, aged 22 years, 1 month, and 15 days. At Calcutta, on the 29th Aug. Mr. Frederick Lee, aged 21

years. At Calcutta, on the 30th August, Mrs. M. A. Fleming, widow of the late Doctor R. Fleming, aged 40 years. At Calcutta, on the 30th August, Mr. Joseph Brown, aged 70 years. At Calcutta, on the 30th August, Mr. James Skirmon, of the Ship Neptune, aged 25 years. At Howrah, on the 28th August, Master John Thomas Tingate, Son of Captain T. W. Tingate, aged 1 month and 15 days. At Calcutta, on the 1st September, at the residence of F. Bathie, Esq. Captain George K. Bathie of the Asia, aged 38 years. At Calcutta, on the 30th August, of Apoplexy, Isabella, wife Assistant Surgeon William B. O'Shaughnessy, M. D. aged 28 years and 6 months. At Nusseerabad, on the 9th August, the infant Son of Aylshford Anstruther, Esq., 54th Regiment Native Infantry. At Barrackpore, on the 1st September, Major General Sir Alexander Knox, K. C. B., of the Bengal Cavalry. At Calcutta, on the night of the 29th August, Lawrence Hope, Son of Mr. Luis Richards, of Chandernagore, aged 12 years 8 months, and 24 days. On board the Ship Mermaid, on the 23d July, Mr. James Callan, Third Officer. On the 21st July, near the Water Islands, in the Straits of Malacca, Sur. Jaannario Agostinho da Silva, Commander of the Portuguese brig Cassador, aged 47 years. At Calcutta, on the 27th August, at the house of her mother, Mrs. A. Lidiard, Miss Cecilia R. Lidiard, aged 22 years, 1 month, and 15 days, deeply regretted. At Calcutta, on the 30th August, Arthur, the infant Son of Mr. John Gilbert. At Howrah, on the 1st September, —Sheils Esq., Surgeon of the Ship Amelia Thompson, At Cawnpore, on the 23d August, at the house of her mother, Mrs. Jackson, Eliza Bingley, relict of the late Dr. Smith. At Cuttack, on 28th August, the infant Son of J. C. C. Brown, Esq. At Agra, on the morning of the 23d August, Captain F. B. R. Oldfield, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry and Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20th. Ship Ann, J. Martin Master, from Bourbon, 31st August.
Do. 21st. Brig Estrela de Demann, Moosajee Valleg, Naidquedah, from Mossambique, 26th August.
Do. do. Ship Robert, H. Blyth, Master, from Mauritius, 2d September.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP.—Magicienne.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
DO. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
DO. SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
DO. SURVEYING BRIG.—Palinurus.
DO. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
FREE TRADERS.—Anna, Robertson Quebec Trader, Lady Feversham, Hector, Bounty Hall, Charles Kerr, Sundry, George Crutenden, Jessie, Emmie, and Robert.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Mackbar, Meekace, Mahomed, Discovery, Ellor, and Ann.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, Imaum's Arab Ship Tawze.
Futtay Eslam, Futtay Rahimon, and Nasser.
AMERICAN SHIP CARVO.
PORTUGUESE.—Brig Estrela.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 7, Ship Broxbornebury, Chapman, from London, 2d May.—Passengers Mrs. Colonel Paske, Mrs. Colthorpe Mrs. Lambert; Rev. C. Colthorpe, T. Clarke, Esq.; Lieut. R. Lambert, Lieut. H. Gosling, Arty. Johnson, Ensign Owen.—For Bengal.—The Hon. Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Smith; Misses Barber, Campbell, Ramsay, Pringle, Bristow, Constable, M. Constable, Rutledge; G. Teek, Esq.; Ensign J. Butler, Ensign Johnson, Messrs. F. Chapman, John Conolly, Henry Ramsay, R. Ramsay, W. Bell, A. Wilkinson, J. Scott, C. Buckingham, G. Devenish, C. Cook, and W. Williams.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 29. None. August 31st, Ship Upton Castle, J. E. Duggan from Bombay 5th Aug. September 2d. Ship Cordelia, G. Creighton, from Liverpool 14th May. Ship Prince George, F. Shaw, from London 9th December, Bombay (no date), and Madras 19th August.—Passengers.—H. M. Clark, Esq. and T. J. Morris, Esq., China Civil Service; H. Henderson, Esq., of the Bank of Bengal. September 3d. Ship Bahamian, 7. Pearce, from Liverpool 25th March and Rio de Janeiro 25th June. Ship Mandarin, R. Ronald, from Liverpool 22d April and Madras 20th August.—Passenger, Thomas A. Gibb, Esq., Merchant.
DEPARTURES.—August 28th H. C. Ship General Palmer, W. Thomas, for London. August 30th Ship Bark Patriot King, J. Clarke, for Liverpool.—Passenger, Captain Johnstone, 25th Native Infantry.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1834.

We understand the departure of the *Hector*, for Liverpool, is postponed till Monday or Tuesday next.

We have taken from the *Gazette*, of Saturday, an article which states, on the faith of a private letter from Cairo, that Sir Pulteney Malcolm had sailed for the Baltic, with a strong Fleet under his command. This letter, we presume, does not give the date of Sir Pulteney's departure, or our Contemporary would hardly have omitted so important and confirmatory a circumstance. If, however, the statement be true, the advices from England to which it refers, must come up to dates considerably later than any mentioned in *Galignani's Messenger*, as we cannot find any notice of the assembling of such a fleet in any of the Ports in England; and had it rendezvoused in the Downs or Yarmouth Roads, the London papers could not have failed to mention such an event. There is, however, a possibility of such a fleet having been assembled suddenly, towards the latter part of June, and it may have sailed for the destination mentioned, for we observe by the *United Service Journal* for May, that several Ships of the Line were either ready, or on the point of completing their equipment for sea; and that others were put in such a state of forwardness, that their equipment could be completed in less than a week.

At Portsmouth, the *Revenge*, 74, fitting for sea. Chatham and Sheerness, *Hastings* 74, ready for sea; to be the flag ship at Lisbon. *Ocean* 80, ready for sea. *Russell* 74, to be got ready with all dispatch. *Princess Charlotte* 110, *Ganges* 84, and *Bellerophon* 80, prepared for Commission. Their Guns Riggings, Masts, Sails, Boats, &c. &c., all ready to be sent on board on the shortest notice. Portsmouth advices of the 26th May, mention also, that the *St. Vincent*, 120, was paid off yesterday. She will be taken into Dock for

an expeditious re-equipment. About 150 sea-men had entered their names as desirous of serving in that ship again when re-commissioned."

At Chatham and Sheerness, *The Camperdown*, 106, and *Powerful* 84, were brought forward for Commission, and everything ready for their equipment; and the *Canopus* 84, was in Commission at Plymouth. The possibility then of drawing together a fleet, and a powerful one too, on a very short notice, certainly existed; but yet we much doubt that it had been done. The London papers must have known something of such a circumstance, had it been even contemplated on the 7th or 8th of June, which it must have been, had the fleet sailed any time during that month. And to have called for such a measure, Russia must have suddenly developed very decisive measures,—measures which could leave no doubt on the minds of the Ministry of the warlike intentions of that Power against England. Under the then unsettled state, both of the Ministry and the Country, England would hardly be the first to throw down the Gauntlet, and Russia would certainly consider the appearance of a powerful English fleet in the Baltic, which could only be directed against herself, (unless the Copenhagen tragedy is to be acted over again) as an unequivocal declaration of war on our part. The aspect of affairs in Europe is certainly warlike, and the departure of the English fleet from Malta for the Dardanelles, would lead to the conclusion that something had occurred of a more decisive character than has yet reached us. We shall therefore look with anxiety for an arrival from England, up to the end of June, which may clear up the point of PEACE OR WAR.

Further interesting extracts from *Galignani's Messengers* will be found in to-day's number.

The *Robert*, from the Isle of France, 2nd September, arrived yesterday morning. We give an extract from a private letter received by her, which is of some interest. We hope in our next to be able to furnish further particulars of the suspension of the Judge of the Court of first instance, and Mr. Jeremie, which are merely noticed in this letter. Sir John Gore left the Isle of France in the *Melville* on the 24th Augt. bound to Madras.

"The *Mary Bibby*" from your Port for Liverpool put in here on the 25th Augt. to stop a leak. We believe however, she is to sail again shortly.

A vessel arrived from England a few days since bringing orders to the Governor to suspend Mr. Jeremie, the Attorney General, for having impeached the Chief Judge, which was accordingly been done. It was reported that the Judge of the Court of first instance will likewise be suspended.

In consequence of the recent advices of a fall in the London Sugar market, purchasers are holding back as the prices here have been very high, say,

Fine qualities,..... Drs. 5 0 at drs. 5 25
Good,..... Drs. 4 60 at drs. 4 90
Low and middg,..... Drs. 4 35 at drs. 4 50
Syrups..... Drs. 4 0 at drs. 4 35

"There has not been any variation in the exchange since we last wrote. Drafts are still very difficult of negotiation."

The letter from "Muchhee" should have appeared last Saturday's paper, but the arrival of so much important European matter caused us inadvertently to overlook his communication. The Presidency Gap is, that Deesa will certainly be given up to the Bengal troops, as soon as the Fourth Presidency is formed; when that may be, is not so certain, as opinions are current that it is not likely to be established, at least for the present. We can give Muchhee no information about "Grumble."

We have received and inserted, a letter from "A High Caste Man." We propose in our next, to insert two articles from the *United Service Journal* for May last, on the subject of which his letter treats, and which may, perhaps, be interesting to the Army generally.

CALCUTTA.

CHINA NEWS.—Letters from China state, "there has been a terrible inundation here, the water a foot or higher than it has been known for many years past. The holders of rice are looking to good prices, in consequence of the damage done to the crop.

Opium, Patna, 540 and steady.

Bills on England, 4-10."—*Hurkaru*, September 2.

A letter from Rangoon states, that Colonel Burney has had sufficient influence with the Woonchee at Rangoon to induce him to reduce the duties on three-masted vessels entering that port about 300 rupees, and on smaller vessels in proportion; the Woonchee has of course made the reduction subject to the confirmation of the Court at Ava, but he has pledged himself to continue it if it is approved; and hopes are entertained that the King may be induced to see the sound policy of making still greater reductions to encourage the trade of the Port.—*Beng. Hurk.*, September 3.

Our Canton correspondent writes, as follows:—"The orders in Council dated Brighton, 6th December last, with respect to our Trade and the appointments which emanate therefrom astonish and disappoint every one engaged in commerce in China. We consider here, that these orders illegal in as far as a minor court, or body, revise what the more powerful policy of King, Lords, and Commons, said should die! that is the power over the liberties of British subjects settled here, without trial.

Next we consider the cause assumed to defend this in the orders in Council viz. "a (supposed) communication from the Chinese authorities here" not only as not founded in common sense, and in fact, but as altogether farcical! being indeed a letter of 3 years old got up by the late jobbing chief Marjoribanks, and Howqua, to bolster up the old Tea monopoly, and yet on this trumpety Tea merchant's letter in the year 1833 the King of free England, seated in Council, coolly hands over to the whim of the Superintendants here, the power

the liberty of British subject without at the very at that this Council had the Country 30,000 per annum for the rent of a mac for the purpose of trial! continuing tyranny, when the only ad even a tyruld defend such power on, moved—this is to the merchants, and mfacturers in ad to argue, we are too w, and too dis but if their agent are red what comesiey property here?!

reover, as to election of organs to re-pat British in, it was deliberately expd by the England most anxiously wish-eor by other nations interested; that amortality biiven a total change of those w! the Chinese been accustomed to rule ov and keep in et, by the Tea interests, waout to be ffd, as more likely to obtain rigidand justic apposed to those who for 50 ars, by bluteccillation, and surrender, hacade themelv depositories of every indity, and evrong. I need not then enle on the siki d spirit when we owe all ourmg! and waid in office with those who for rs have bowe knee to Paal: and will do so an when it is their individual interest. Hina an Inda province? ! what had Lord Nap to do with Court? ! his Lordship withloss of rank now perform the "Coutour", in ey Provincem here to Pekin"—*Ibid*.

HOUSE LORDS, JUNE 6.

Threceedings in Warwick Borough Bill, and th receiving citations, occupied the House for a considerable

THE KING'S SH TO THE BISHOPS.

THOUKE OF NESTLE said, he was anxious to ask question as Noble Earl opposite (Grey) upon a sul that he had expected wouldave been taup by some Noble Lord more ae to do it ce than he was. He wanted to now whetthe Administration was now foned, and u what principles? If it were frned, every was well aware that it was on principles of entostility to, and subversion of, the established ch of the country.—(Hear, hear.) That propro was fully proved by the secession of those ibers of the late Administration who had; themselves so much honour bywithdrawipom a Government which had detemined to in a manner that would draw upn them thealedictions of the empire. Their ldrds wouldremember speech which had beately deled by his most gracious Majestyto the Benf Bishops. [The speech alluded to will be fd in the Messenger of the 2d inst. aken from Standard.] It was a speech which every exulted in, and which it was impossible too n to eulogize; in fact, was such a speech as wa to be expected from the son of so worthy and ed a sire.—(Hear, hear.) That speech proved his Majesty was as firmly attached to the relig institutions of the country as he ever was, as much so as some others seemed to be its eues. Then they had on one side an Administrationformed upon principles of injury and persecutio to the Church of England, while on the other it (and he thanked God for it) they had the K as determined to uphold that glorious institut to the very utmost of his power.—(Slight chag.) As the case stood in that most anomoloutate, he felt himself bound to call upon the NolEarl (Grey) to afford that House and the coun generally some explanation of it. They wentinted to know the real principles of those w were now in power, and he therefore asked n whether they meant to violate the constituta—to call upon the King—Earl FITZWILLIAM rose to order, and after some interruption v allowed to proceed. He said the Noble Duk rather intruded upon the principle, which hehat the name of his Majesty was not to be introduced in debate.—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear.")

Lord KENYON said that the Noble Earl opposite, for the purpose for hich he had addressed the House, appeared toave risen at the wrong time, because he had notsen when the name of the Sovereign was mentned, but only when the Noble Duke had calle on his Majesty's Minister to state what coursedey intended in future to pursue.—(Cries of "Hear, hear!") Nothing could be more proper thato call upon his Majesty's Ministers to expln to the House whether the grounds upon which they intended to proceed were such awould make it unfit for the House to place confence in them.

Earl FITZWILLIAM—I beg to express my gratitude to the Noble lrd opposite for his sanction to the course which I took.—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Lord KENYON—Jo no, I did no such thing.—(Cries of "Order order," and "Hear, hear," from the opposition benches.)

The Duke of NEWCASTLE—I am perfectly aware that his Mesty's name ought not to be introduced in debate in this House.—(Hear, hear;) —and it would be proper if, in measures that are introduced into this House, the King's name was not made an imppper use of.—("Hear, hear," from the Opposition benches.) But on this occasion I think I am bound to make use of the King's name, because it is absolutely necessary for the protection of the King that his name should be used; and I beg to ask whether it is the intention of his Majesty's Government to induce his Majesty to forswear his most solemn oath?—(Loud cries of "Order," from the ministerial benches, and cheers from the Conservatives.)

Earl GREY said, I certainly never can refuse the privilege to any Noble Lord of putting a question to Ministers, nor shall I ever be unwilling to answer such question when properly addressed. I must however think upon the present occasion both that the question put is a very strange one, and the ground upon which it is put not less so. The Noble Duke first sets out with assuming that there is a discrepancy existing between the declaration of his Majesty and the constitutions of his Majesty's

Administration. With respect to the speech or declaration alluded to I can say nothing, not having advised his Majesty upon that occasion, being in no ways responsible for that declaration not knowing by whom it was reported nor on what authority it rests; but this I can say that if that speech declares his Majesty's determination to uphold the Church, I am certain that it expressed truly the feelings of his Majesty upon that important question. (Hear, hear.) Give me leave farther to say, that as to the inference which the Noble Duke appears to draw, from what premises I know not, that there is in the constitution of the present Administration something at variance with the determination of his Majesty to uphold the Church, I must give to that the most positive contradiction. The Noble Lord refers to the secession of some Members of the Administration. Nobody regrets, both upon personal and public ground that secession more than I do, but I am sure on leaving his Majesty's Councils, upon ground which they in their conscience, in honour, and in duty, felt themselves compelled to act will give me credit, equally for a sincere desire with themselves to uphold the security of the Protestant Church. (Cheers.) More than this I will not say upon the present occasion, as probably we shall soon have—possible in the course of this very night—on opportunity of going more into the circumstances which are connected with it, but I must protest, distinctly and decidedly against any interpretation which that Noble Duke may put upon the changes which have unfortunately taken place in his Majesty's Councils, that may lead to a conclusion that there is in those who may remain in his Majesty's Councils, any other than a sincere desire to maintain by such means as they may think best for the purpose the purity, the efficiency, the dignity and the usefulness of the Established Church. The manner in which the question has been introduced I do not think is proper. He has called upon me to answer this singular question, so singular that I believe it has not before come into the mind of any man to put,—“Is the Administration founded upon the principle of forcing his Majesty's conscience?” It is possible that the Noble Duke has thought upon the subject: and is it possible there can be any but one answer to it? (Hear, hear.) He may condemn the measures of his Majesty's Ministers as loudly as he pleases, but can he entertain the idea that any man here ever had or ever would attempt to put the slightest restraint upon his Majesty's conscience? If any man had proposed anything in opposition to what his Majesty deemed to be his duty, as the Sovereign and father of his people, such a man could not remain for one moment in his office as an adviser of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) Having said thus much in answer to the question of the Noble Lord, I am ready to meet any charge which the Noble Duke or any other peer may be prepared to bring against me, and if his Majesty's Ministers are unworthy of the Royal confidence, the proper course for the Noble Duke to take will be to move an address to his Majesty to remove them.—(Cheers.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 4.

THE POLISH EMIGRANTS.

Lord D. STUART rose to call the attention of the House to the distressed condition of the Polish refugees in this country. The Noble Lord, after briefly describing the events which had recently occurred in Poland, and which had terminated in the overthrow of liberty and the establishment of the despotism of Russia in that ill-fated country, expressed a hope that the House would not turn a deaf ear to the claims of the brave men who had sacrificed every thing but honour in the struggle for free dom. When he reflected upon what England had in former times done to assist the oppressed of other countries, he could not suppose the House of Commons would neglect the unhappy Poles, who had greater claims upon our sympathy than any of the former objects of the national generosity. The House had formerly voted large sums for the relief of distressed foreigners, almost without remark. Since the commencement of the present century no less a sum than £3,000,000 had been voted for that object, and the expenditure continued up to the present day. Having shown our liberality to the distressed of all other nations, would it not be shameful now to begin to hold our hands in the case of the Poles—a nation whose claim to the admiration and gratitude of Europe was universally allowed? Much eloquence had, at various periods, been employed in the British Parliament, to show the necessity for Poland being an independent nation; ought we then to allow the men who had gallantly stood forward in the bloody struggle to achieve their national independence, to perish on our shores? He had, at length obtained the formal consent of the Crown, which was necessary in order to enable him to bring forward the motion with which he would conclude, and he hoped that it would not be opposed by the Government. England was almost the only country in Europe in which a portion of the public money had not been applied to the relief of the Polish refugees. Even in despotic Austria relief had been extended to them by the state, and France had distinguished herself by the generosity of her conduct towards the unfortunate exiles, the Chamber of Deputies having voted no less than 3,000,000 of francs (a sum equivalent to about £140,000) for their support. The money which he asked for would not be sent out of the country, as had been the case with other Parliamentary grants, and so far this was an argument in favour of his proposition. There was no other ground upon which it appeared to him his motion could be resisted, except, perhaps, the fear of giving offence to the Russian Government; but he would not for a moment believe that Ministers could be actuated by such a base motive. The Noble Lord then drew an affecting picture of the distressed situation of the Polish refugees in the metropolis, and read a letter addressed to him by a distinguished Pole, in which the writer said that his countrymen looked forward to his motion as their last hope. The Noble Lord concluded by moving that the House resolve into Committee to consider the propriety of an humble address being presented to his Majesty praying that his Majesty, would be graciously pleased to direct that some pecuniary assistance be afforded to the distressed Poles at present in this country, and to assure his Majesty that the House will make good the same. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BUCKINGHAM seconded the motion. Lord ALTHORP said that he much feared considerable inconvenience might arise from a general grant, as it would invite an infinite influx of Poles into this country, and therefore he was pleased to find that his Noble Friend had consented to confine the grant to those who were at present in the country. With respect to

the Polish emigrants, it was undoubtedly true that they were now suffering extreme distress.—(Hear, hear.) The causes which had led to that suffering were certainly such as to excite very general and deep commiseration—(hear, hear)—but the distress itself, even apart from those causes, was quite sufficient to account for the very generous sympathy which had been so extensively felt on their account.—(Hear, hear.) In these circumstances, feeling that private subscriptions were the proper means by which the objects of charities of this sort ought to be accomplished, but apprehensive that the funds thus derived were nearly, if not entirely, exhausted, his Majesty's Government had come to the determination not to oppose the motion of the Noble Lord, on the understanding that those who promoted the grant would concur in limiting it to those Poles who were now in this country.—(Cheers.)

After a few words from Mr. C. Fergusson and Mr. Hume, who cordially expressed their approbation of the restrictions imposed by Government, and their gratitude for the liberal and generous spirit in which the subject had been received, the motion was agreed to, and the Committee was appointed for this day.

Mr. C. Grant moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the best means of promoting the communication with India by steam.—Agreed to.

The Civil Offices Pension Bill was then read a third time, and the other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned at a quarter past two.

LONDON.—JUNE 2D.

All parties seem to think that the compost of the last week's accretion, misnamed by Lord Grey and others “a Government,” ought not to have a long existence. The former Cabinet—that is, the Cabinet as it existed yesterday week—was not one at all too satisfactory in respect of the talents which it contained. Of those talents, speaking politically, the most conspicuous and eminent have departed from it; and what has the country acquired in their place by virtue of the late arrangements? Mr. Spring Rice, though a clever public officer in a subordinate department, is not esteemed throughout the country, nor will he appear in the House of Commons an efficient substitute for the late Colonial Secretary. Lord Auckland is, we are sorry to say, just Lord Auckland, and will never be any thing better. But it is not merely what the Cabinet is—the public reflects on what it might have been, and is not. An opportunity arose of securing great effects by easy and natural proceedings. Able men, of acknowledged principles, might have been brought into the Administration, and, had time and public convenience pressed, such men would, for a short time, have been accepted in lieu of measures. It will not be so now. Those who have been raised into the Cabinet are known, it is said, for qualifications the reverse of such as ought to have recommended them to the choice of the Prime Minister as accessions to his Government, at an hour when it behoved him on every ground of prudence to satisfy the uneasiness of the people with regard to the settlement of this appropriation of Irish tithe. Lord Auckland and Mr. Spring Rice are understood to be the mere echoes of Lord Lansdown's sentiments. What course, we should like to hear, will be pursued this evening upon the resumption of the adjourned debate? The previous question would be an acknowledged shuffle. Does any one suppose that Lord Althorp would have succeeded in such a motion last week, before Mr. Stanley's resignation? And much more, would such an expedient prosper now? But something far worse, more shuffling, is threatened for this evening. The principle of Mr. Ward's motion is, we believe, to be in words admitted—and how is it to be followed up? Why, report says, by the grant of a “Commission of Inquiry into the Ecclesiastical State of Ireland.” A mere pretext for delay, and facility for juggle—a blind and screen, and baffler of the public expectations. All the facts necessary for a decision have been already published and laid before Parliament. This milk-and-water attempt at compromise will not do. The House of Commons ought to see in it not merely materials for prompt rejection or sensible modification, but ground of just alarm for the good faith with which they are to be hereafter treated on many succeeding questions. It would be difficult to exaggerate the uneasiness which exists at the form assumed by the amended Cabinet, and at the thin and defective staple of its composition, as it would be delusive to affirm that no disgust has been created by the suspicion of mean and intriguing practices, of which the object was that very exclusion of able, honest, and determined men from the government, now so bitterly complained of by all classes of society as a grave impediment to the restoration of general peace and confidence, and a humiliating stigma upon its conjectured authors. Four Members of Parliament out of every five among the steady supporters of Lord Grey's government, demand with astonishment why such independent men as Lord Durham and Mr. Abercrombie—why the unpretending but clear intelligence and intelligible spirit and integrity of Lord Duncannon—should be postponed to the Aucklands, Carlises, Rices, and Ellices, whose names will appear, we take for granted, in this day's *Extraordinary Gazette*? We notice only to reprobate at once, as an atrocious and incredible calumny, the rumour circulated by some malignant enemies of Lord Brougham, that the Earl of Durham's exclusion from the King's Government at such a crisis could directly or indirectly have originated in that Learned Lord's desire, or been the work of his suggestions, hints, or insinuations. The prejudices to Lord Brougham's character for fair dealing, and the stain upon his political honour which such a report is calculated, and was certainly designed, to produce, must make every friend of the Learned Lord impatient to meet it as we do by a flat and peremptory contradiction. This new abortion of a Cabinet is nicknamed the “Lansdown Cabinet.” If it be so, it is surely not the less on that account an abortion. People have not forgotten the utter inefficiency of Lord Lansdown when he held an office of business, nor his timid submission to act a subordinate part to

such a miserable chief as Lord Goderich; how, then, can they expect anything indicative of energy or firmness from a Cabinet, which begins by surrendering itself to him who, by his own confession, was second to Lord Goderich?—(Times.)

Sir R. Preston, Bart., who died recently at his estate at Valleyfield, in Scotland, in his 95th year, was possessed of enormous wealth—report states nearly one million sterling. The Baronet resided many years in an excellent house, his own property, in Downing street, which was purchased from him by Government, at a large price, and is now converted into the Colonial Office. During the Administration of Mr. Pitt, and the Addington Cabinet likewise, it was an annual custom with Sir Robert to give a white-bait dinner at Greenwich; and as he enjoyed a high reputation for choice wines, the Madeira, Hock, Burgundy, and Claret, were sent to Greenwich from his cellars in Downing street. William Pitt and Henry Dundas, and even some others who still survive, generally retired from this annual banquet more than “half seas over.”—(Chronicle.)

JUNE 4.

It is understood that the Administration have determined to put an end to the present session of Parliament with the utmost possible speed. They intend, however, to pass, if they can, the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, and the Irish Tithe Bill. The movement party are to be induced to favour the Ministerial object of getting rid of the two Houses, for the present, by the promise that Government will be prepared to make the most unlimited concessions to them in the next session, and that measures shall be ready for introduction at its commencement with which they cannot fail to be satisfied.—(Post.)

Yesterday a numerous Deputation of Gentlemen from the Central Committee for the Promotion and Circulation of a Declaration of the Laity of the Church of England, accompanied by Colonel Clitherow, T. G. B. Esq., M.P. for the University of Oxford, H. J. King, Esq., Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, the Chairman, and R. W. S. Lutwidge, Esq., and J. Pearson, Esq. Honorary Secretaries of the Committee, waited upon the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, with an Address, requesting permission to deposit in his Grace's hands the original signatures to the Declaration. Colonel Clitherow, after briefly stating the facts connected with the Declaration, to which the signatures of upwards of 230,000 laymen of mature age had been affixed, informed his Grace that an Address, embodying the Declaration, had already been laid at the foot of the Throne, of which he begged to present him with a copy. Colonel Clitherow then, after a few preliminary observations, read the Address, which was to the following effect:—

“To the Most Rev. William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England, and Metropolitan. We, the undersigned, having been graciously permitted to lay at the foot of the Throne our expression of the devoted attachment of the Laity of the Church of England to her pure faith and worship, and her Apostolic form of Government, confirmed by the signatures of upwards of 230,000 male persons of mature age, are desirous to approach you with our congratulations on this unparalleled demonstration of affection of the National Church, affording, as it does, the strongest evidence, that the Laity of the Church of England feel, in her maintenance, an interest, no less real, and no less direct, than her immediate Ministers. In craving permission of your Grace to deposit the proofs of this feeling among the archives of Lambeth, to be there preserved with the other evidences of attachment to the Church on the part of the Clergy and Laity already in your Grace's hands, we gladly avail ourselves of the present occasion to assure your Grace of our hearty concurrence in those sentiments of veneration and affection for your Grace's person and office which have emanated from so many quarters, and which, we feel assured, are entertained by every friend of the National Church. That your Grace may long be preserved, by the blessing of Divine Providence, to that Church, of which you are so distinguished a support and ornament, and may enjoy every earthly happiness, is the fervent prayer of your Grace's dutiful servants.” (Here follow the signatures.)

To this Address his Grace was pleased to return the following answer:—

“Gentlemen—I receive your assurances of respect and kindness towards me, and of veneration for the office in which it hath pleased the Almighty to place me, with more than ordinary satisfaction; and I request you to accept my grateful acknowledgements of your zeal in the cause of the Established Church, at a time when, in England and Ireland, and in all our Colonial possessions, it stands so much in need of defence against the machinations of enemies avowedly intent on its destruction. Amidst the perils which are multiplying around us, the Clergy will derive the greatest encouragement to persevering exertion, from these public professions of your devoted adherence to the Church, and your implied approbation of the character and conduct of its Ministers. While such are the sentiments of the wisest and best among our fellow-countrymen, we may look forward with hope, and, whatever may be the event of the hostility with which we are threatened, we shall find consolation in their sympathy, and in the consciousness of not being altogether unworthy of it. With great pleasure I take on me the custody of these important documents. They will be deposited among the archives of Lambeth and will there be preserved as authentic memorials of your filial reverence for the National Church, your attachment to her polity, her faith, and her formularies, and your deep sense of the blessings, which, through the mercy of God, in our Lord Jesus Christ, are diffused, by her agency, through the whole of our social system.”—(Standard.)

Mr. Pollock's new bill enacts that no person shall be arrested for debt contracted after Jan. 1, 1835, unless the debt be secured by a promissory note or other security in writing of the sum of £20 and upwards, above all costs, charges and expenses. Every affidavit of debt for holding to bail will be required to state that the cause of action arose before Jan. 1, 1835. It is provided, however, that debtors may be arrested and held to bail upon an intent to defraud being proved.—(Times.)

There is a very fine horse in the possession of Sir H. Meux and Co., the brewers, which is used as a dray horse, but is so tractable that he is left sometimes without any restraint to walk about the yard and return to the stable according to his fancy. In the yard there are a few pigs of a peculiar breed, which are fed on grains and corn,

and to these pigs the horse has evidently an insuperable objection, illustrated by the following fact:—There is a long deep trough in the yard, holding water for the horses, to which this horse goes alone with his mouthful of corn, which he saves from his supply. When he reaches the trough he lets the corn fall near it on the ground, and when the young swine approach to eat it (for the old ones keep aloof), he suddenly seizes one of them by the tail, pops him into the trough, and then capers about the yard, seemingly delighted with the frolic. The noise of the pig soon brings the men to its assistance, who know from experience what is the matter, while the horse indulges in all sorts of antics, by way of horse-laugh, and then returns quietly to the stable.—(Herald.)

Five greyhounds were last week sent from Lowther Castle to Stockton and put on board the *James Watt*, for London, where they are to be shipped for St. Petersburg. They are a present from Lord Lowther to the Emperor of Russia.—(Post.)

On Trinity Sunday, one Mrs. Brown did penance in the church of Redruth, for calling one Mrs. Mitchell a *naughty* woman. This ridiculous piece of mummery was witnessed by 5,000 persons, of which four-fifths, of course, were of the fair sex. Mrs. B. came to the church in a post-chaise, and entered in the middle of the sermon, when a complete uproar ensued by the audience standing on the seats to see the two ladies.—Mrs. B. was showily attired, with a smart bonnet, flowers and ribbons, and at one side her flowing veil, showing her smiles to all. In short, no theatrical Queen could perform the part better. Mrs. M. is the loser of nearly £120 law expenses by this farce.—(Atlas.)

The Trades' Union Lodge, held at Manningham, near Bradford, in consequence of the money-box having been stolen! went through the process of dissolution of Saturday, when the stock-in-trade was disposed of to the highest bidder. (Manchester Guardian.)

No alterations have taken place in the Ministerial arrangements announced on Saturday, but some of them are not completed. Lord Mulgrave demurs to accept the office of Postmaster-General, with a seat in the Cabinet. We believe also that the appointment of Mr. More O'Ferrall is not yet determined on, and that Mr. Ord is not at present a new Lord of the Treasury. A resignation of a Mr. Henry Ellis, a very gentlemanly person, who was Sir Murray Maxwell's right hand man at a well-known Westminster election, but otherwise of no political consequence, is pompously announced by the Tories—which, whether true or not, is a matter of equal indifference to the public and to ourselves, Mr. Edward Ellice and Mr. C. P. Thomson do not vacate their seats. It is still generally reported that Lord King will be the new Vice-President of the Board of Trade!—(Chronicle.)

It is evident that the “Lansdowne-Auckland Cabinet” is not better than the old dish warmed up, with some of its best ingredients omitted: that it indicates more palpable insignificance and weakness; that it is regarded everywhere with dissatisfaction and disappointment; and that, if either from a good-natured feebleness of acquiescence in things “as they are,” or by the stronger motive of fear of a speedy dissolution, Parliament shall repress its “confidence” in this clumsily huddled up Cabinet, it must not expect that sympathy from its constituents, which all friends of good government justly considered to be essential to the national tranquillity and safety.—(Times.)

“There is a great deal of personal as well as political dissatisfaction manifest at the arrangements which have been made. All the candidates who have been started for the vacant offices have not found room in the Cabinet, and those who have barked and shouted after the unsuccessful aspirants are naturally clamorous and angry. We believe that no person has been omitted in the arrangement whom any large portion of the country desired to see included, except Lord Durham. The respect we have always entertained for the talents and public principles of that noble Lord has kept us hitherto from any advenience to the various strictures upon his absence from office. It has, however, become necessary to clear up a cloud of real or affected mystery by a little matter of fact. We may then specifically state, that owing to causes connected more with temper than with principle, no member who has been in the Cabinet with Lord Durham is disposed to act with him again; and we defy the best informed journal in existence to prove, that in this respect Lord Brougham is of a different opinion from his colleagues.”—(Globe.)

“Mr. More O'Ferrall never hesitated as to accepting a seat on the Treasury Bench, as insinuated in the *Chronicle*. He viewed the appointment as a proof of the liberality of the Government towards Ireland, he being a Roman Catholic, and at once agreed, even although uncertain as to his being opposed on his re-election. Mr. M. O'Ferrall is well known as one of the most popular country gentlemen in Ireland.”—(Courier.)

“The precious amended Cabinet has, it is said, already fallen to pieces. We mentioned on Saturday that summonses had been issued for holding a Council to-day, at the Palace, for the purpose of transferring the seals of office. At an early hour this morning, the Council was countermanded. It is now said the ceremony is postponed to Thursday.”—(Standard.)

“We are sorry and weary of these cowardly parryings of the great question, shall the Church be supported, or shall it not? The conceding of principles, and thwarting or weakening of measures in accordance with such principles, is mean, shuffling, dishonest, and most dangerous policy. Let us grapple with our enemies at once, and stand or fall. We are not frightened by the visions of Lord Durham and Mr. Hume, or any other Destructives getting into Government places. Let them do so—they will do no more harm than the Whigs, and the country will know how to appreciate their pretensions to capacity for Government in future. The Whigs have been tried, and the people despise the Whigs—the Radicals only want as much trial to be despised too—not exactly, because they probably would not “cheat and lie and count the oboli” as the Whigs have done, but

despised they would be for their utter inability to govern the country—to make it prosperous at home and respected abroad.—(Albion.)

JUNE 6.

That very silly—We should say, unfortunately silly, person, Lord Palmerston, is now so generally, so universally laughed at, that 'people in ridiculing him seem to forget the irreparable mischief which he is doing to the country. It is extremely good fun to see a monkey run about a house with a lighted stick in his paw, so long only as he burns his own pug nose, or sings his own grey-growing whiskers; but when the vivacious animal in his ignorance of effects, thrusts the burning wood into a granary, or perhaps a powder-magazine, the thing is beyond a joke. It is all very well for old Talleyrand to go about and crack his jokes upon Palmerston, and if Palmerston were nothing but a dandy Viscount, without much of money or of means, the thing would be vastly entertaining; as it is, the results are deplorable, because, outwitted as the poor dear Cupidon is, by every one of his diplomatic contemporaries, England is, day by day and hour by hour, gradually sinking into contempt and insignificance. The Emperor of Russia has recalled his Ambassador—he refuses to receive ours. The Emperor of Austria has recalled his Ambassador, and we rather think means to substitute a *Charge d'Affaires* for a Minister Plenipotentiary. Baron Bulow is on the edge of a recall—to be replaced by a *Charge d'Affaires*. This is complimentary—but oh! worse than all this, look at America, the disunited United States, with King Andrew Jackson at their head—and their pretty considerable particular read stripes and yellow stars, and blue laws, and black niggers and houses, and helps, and spitting-pots—why, these pretty particulars, instead of using their pots, spit in our faces, and do not condescend to send us an Ambassador.—“No I calculate, a *Charge d'Affaires* whatever that is,” (says Jonathan), “will do quite entirely just as well.” And is this the way that this Empire is to go to rack and ruin? It is because Don Miguel was overheard by Palmerston calling him a coxcomb, that England is to be involved in a ruinous international war? Is it because Don Pedro thinks Palmerston perfect, because he said he thought his singing was beautiful (we mean one day after a *dejeuner*), that he is to be upheld at the expense of reason, and right, and the country? We say, No.—(JOHN BULL.)

The Ministerial arrangements remain in *statu quo*; the debate of last night will probably perfect them. The Council for the “swearing” has been postponed, we believe, to Thursday. Lord Mulgrave does not go to the post-office, another appointment is contemplated. The nominations of Mr. Moore O'Farrell and Mr. Ord are in a state of suspended animation. The Vice-President of the Board of Trade is not yet named.—(Chronicle.)

A letter from Madrid contains the following:—“There have been several interesting scenes between Quesada and the clergy. A priest some time since condemned to be shot demanded an audience. ‘General,’ said he, ‘it is now eleven years since we fought side by side in favour of the cause for which I am now destined to die. You were then a staunch defender of the Church against the destructive rapacity of the Liberals. I have adhered to my original principles. I was the parish priest; I am no more now. You were then a Colonel; you are now Commander-in-Chief. I gained nothing but the conservation of my principles and a clear conscience: you, honours, rank, titles, and fortune. I die happy: you will live a torment to yourself, a scourge to your brethren. Lead me to my death. I would not change positions with thee.’ Quesada became agitated, and the proud Chieftain endeavoured to exculpate himself to the condemned priest. ‘I am consistent,’ said he; ‘I fought for Ferdinand, then my legitimate monarch; and now flight for Isabella, my legitimate Queen.’ The priest lifted his eyes towards heaven, left the presence of the General, and within five moments Quesada was awakened from a disturbed reverie by the report of muskets—the priest was no more!”—(Herald.)

The *York Courant* states that, a short time ago two gentlemen of Bolton, who had been attending the Liverpool market, got into the steam-carriage to return to Bolton. On the train reaching a station, half-way, the guard looked into their carriage, and not seeing any heads (the travellers having laid down to take a nap), it was thought advisable to leave the supposed empty carriage at the station. Accordingly it was locked up in an out-house, and the train proceeded to Bolton. About six o'clock in the evening the travellers awoke, and called the guard. There was no response. “How very fast we are going!” said one of them. “Ay,” replied the other, “the speed is so great that we don't feel the motion of the vehicle. What a wonderful conveyance this rail-road is!” Accordingly they again went to sleep, and did not wake until near nine o'clock at night. By this time it was dark, and suspecting there was some mistake, they called loudly for help. This was at length afforded them, but they were compelled to walk to Bolton, which they did not reach till 4 in the morning.—(Chron.)

By the *Roscoe*, via Liverpool, American papers to the 9th May, have been received, and there seems little doubt that the Jackson party, or “Tories as they are whimsically called, will be worsted. These papers contain a message from the President to the Senate, in Secret Session, on renominating the Bank Directors, and the report adopted by that body in reply. The President intimates that no other persons will be nominated should they be again rejected, and the *National Gazette* says that “a rumour prevailed at Washington that the President intended to make a direct appeal to the people.”—In a letter addressed to the celebrated Dr. Macneven to the democratic society of Philadelphia, we find the following passage, which we quote, as agreeing with our views of a representative government:—“Though reluctant to find fault, and giving credit to our chief magistrate for upright intentions, I insist that is not by his will we are to be governed; admitting

the extent of his information, that it is not by his right we are to be led; and not doubting his resoluteness, thus to take upon himself the responsibility, and make the measure of another functionary his own, is not allowed to his direction, nor compatible with his duty.” The news these journals have brought from South America is not larger than that given yesterday.—(Courier.)

By the Paris papers we learn, that the intelligence of the new appointments in our Ministry had reached that capital, and excited great interest. Although those appointments had not given satisfaction to the most eager and ardent reformers there, any more than here—although the reformation of the Ministry on any terms was disagreeable alike to the Republicans and the Carlists—the breaking up of Earl Grey's Government was looked upon by the great body of the intelligent population as such a blow to liberal and moderate principles that its reconstruction was generally hailed with great satisfaction. The friendly connection between our present Government and that of France, which has already served to keep Europe at peace for four years when there has been the strongest temptations to war, and which has just now, conferred by the late quadruple alliance great advantages on the whole of Western and Southern Europe, would, it is most likely, not continue with any other Ministry than that of Earl Grey, exposing the whole of Europe to great hazard and danger, by any change inconsiderately urged in our Ministry. From the opinions expressed concerning the French Government, by the most zealous partisans of the movement here, it is clear that an infusion of them into the Cabinet would excite the mistrust of the present French Government, and incline it to the Northern Powers. It is equally clear that a Tory Ministry would, as speedily as possible, break the connection, and essay to undo all that has been done in favour of liberty in France and Spain. Thus a complete rupture of Earl Grey's Cabinet, which would produce much mischief at home, whether it either alarmed the Church party by establishing the peculiar friends of the Dissenters in the Cabinet, or terrified the Dissenters by forming a Government zealously devoted to the Church, would be equally injurious abroad. It should be an additional recommendation, therefore, to the Cabinet, as now constructed, that it constitutes a guarantee to our best friends abroad for the continuance of that line of policy which is beneficial to them, while it gives an equal guarantee for a consistent perseverance in moderate counsels at home.—(Courier.)

A dreadful loss has occurred on the coast of Newfoundland, by which 240 passengers, emigrants from Ireland to Quebec, have lost their lives. The only parties saved from the crew were the surgeon, the carpenter, and one seaman. The vessel was the *Astrera*.—*Courier*, June 6.

JUNE 7.

We have been favoured with a copy of a letter written from Lima, or rather from Callao, which is at open war with Lima, dated January 18. General Orbegoso, the Provisional President of the Republic, occupied Callao, and his opponent, General Gamarra, occupied Lima, and fighting took place every day between the parties. The wife of Gamarra is described as taking an active part in the contest, and as being quite a heroine. She was wounded in one of the frays, and her life was despaired of. The letter-writer properly expresses much horror at seeing one city fighting against another, about eight miles distant, but speaks with much contempt of the cowardice of both parties. Foreigners suffer much from the interruption of their trade, the road to Lima, from Callao, being quite stopped, and both parties placing each other under the laws of blockade.—(Times.)

ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 6.—4th Light Dragoons: Cor. J. Vernon to be Lieut. by pur. v. Blake, who ret.; H. St. George Priault to be Cor. by pur. v. Vernon.

PARIS.—JUNE 4.

THE CONSTITUTIONNEL observes, that the exclusion of Lord Durham from the British Cabinet is attributed to the influence of the Tories, and says that it knows an ambassador at Paris who has laid a bet that his lordship will not be nominated. From all these repugnances, however, it may happen that Lord Durham may himself become, ere long, the head of the Cabinet, and thus the movement, which the Tories have sought to check, will only break forward in a manner more violent and more complete. The real reason for Lord Durham's exclusion are the personal repugnance of the King, the timidity of the Whig Cabinet, and the jealousy of Lord Brougham. It then remarks, that the Ministry, unwilling to give Lord Durham a seat in the Cabinet, will eagerly seek to appoint him to foreign mission, and suggests that, if a good understanding prevailed between England and France he would probably be sent to St. Petersburg; but adds, that under existing circumstances, it is doubtful whether his Lordship would accept such an offer. A higher ambition may keep at London the man who, within six months perhaps, will in spite of the royal repugnance, be the head of Whig Cabinet.—Referring to the news received from Portugal through Spain, this journal says:—“Nothing was known of the route Don Miguel and Don Carlos in tended to take after having evacuated Evora, where it could not be their intention to establish themselves, but every thing leads to the presumption that they intended to approach the frontiers of Spain, and pass it when circumstances should require it, to join the insurgents of Tavera, who are said to have already made a movement to go and meet them.”

JUNE 6.

This Journal remarks, that the great majority in favour of Lord Althorp's motion shows that the Ministry, to which the country is indebted for Reform, still possesses the sympathies of the House of Commons and the nation. If the previous inquiry does not satisfy the impatient hopes of a few ardent reformers, the Ministry cannot be blamed for proceeding prudently and slowly on a question, involving so many interests and prejudices. Though

the question is adjourned to next session, the result of it is certain. A necessity for reform in the Irish Church is generally admitted to be urgent and indispensable, and Ministers, by the inquiry they have ordered, have pledged themselves not to stop in the path of reform; in which, moreover, public opinion would not fail to drive them forward, or to put others in their places if they should refuse to advance. The *Constitutionnel* views the substitution of duties for a certain number of prohibitions as an act of deference shown to public opinion, for which the country is indebted to the Minister of Commerce. It was high time to get rid of an iniquitous legislation, by which all rights and profits were given to a few privileged persons, and all the taxes and dues thrown on the rest of the nation. If it were ascertained what France has lost by M. de St. Crieg's prohibitive system, the calculation would be frightful. The system has done more mischief to the country than would be occasioned by ten bad harvests and twenty inundations. France is ignorant, perhaps, that the proprietors of iron works have cost her more than 500 millions, the owners of coal mines 50 or 60 millions and the great graziers more than 300 millions, and that to arrive at the deplorable result of paying dearer for iron, sugar, coals, wool, and meat than any other nation in the world. We congratulate ourselves upon the new path into which we have entered. The new ordinance is a first blow given to the monopolists, and we hope it will be followed by heavier ones. We look forward with impatience for a reduction of the duties on iron, coal, and cattle.

THE TEMPS, alluding to the Irish Church Revenue question, observes that it is evident that it cannot be settled during the present Session of Parliament. It then adds:—“The Ministry, whatever it may do, will have against it in any debate which touches upon religious scruples, the bench of bishops, the court, and a majority of the lay lords. It is even extremely doubtful whether the measure of reform can be carried through the Upper Chamber without changing the elements of its majority. Now a creation of Peers is so serious an act in England, and Lord Grey has shown so great a disposition to conciliate and defer to the aristocracy, with the view of avoiding dangerous collisions, that it is almost impossible for his Ministry to bring to a favourable conclusion the great work of ecclesiastical reform. The next session, therefore, is, in all probability, destined to see a change of the Ministry, and, at the same time, a creation of peers, and an abolition of the abuses of the church. This, after all, is a natural consequence, when we consider, on the one hand, the number and power of the dissenters, and the urgency of their demands, and, on the other hand, that disgust and weariness of power which the head of the Cabinet has suffered to escape from him in his answer to the Address sent to him by a large body of the Members of the House of Commons.

THE COURIER FRANCAIS has the following:—“The majority in favour of the new English Ministry, on the Previous Question moved by Lord Althorp was far beyond expectation. It appears certain that the moderate part of the Tories having Sir Robert Peel at their head voted on this occasion with the majority. It must not, however be concluded that they will support the Ministry on all occasions, but they will probably vote with it whenever they have any apprehension that the Movement party shows a decided disposition to take advantage of a defeat of the Cabinet. In the mean time, no one in the Parliament can be deluded by the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of an inquiry. The proposition postpones for six months, the object which Mr. Ward and his friends wished to gain immediately, but it will probably lead to it with greater certainty. Had the motion of Mr. Ward been carried in the Commons, it would have been rejected in the Lords, whilst now in the interval between the present and the next Session public opinion will become matured, and when the question shall be resumed, accompanied by a mass of facts, and brought forward by the Government, it will be more easy to carry it against the Opposition in the House of Lords. In the mean time, we may rely upon the good faith of the Cabinet, that the inquiry will be made to bear all the fruits it is capable of producing.”

JUNE 10.

THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS says:—“The debate in the House of Lords upon the Commission of Inquiry as to the Church in Ireland, was highly interesting, and shows the violent struggles which the English Ministry will have to sustain. Lord Grey spoke with calm and dignified courage. His speech, which was very remarkable, gave a clear and precise exposition of his ideas on this weighty subject, which continues to agitate England. Notwithstanding all its efforts, that country, if we do not deceive ourselves, its threatened with a new approaching political crisis, which will require the concurrence of all the wellthinking members of the community to meet it. After the tone of acrimony and personality which pervaded the speeches of the Tory Peers, the threatening language of the Bishop of Exeter, and the hostile attitude of the whole Bench of Bishops, it is probable that the House of Lords will defend with greater energy and tenacity the temporal privileges of the Protestant Church than it defended its own political privileges during the discussion of the political reform question. It is unnecessary for us to add that in this serious and solemn contest our wishes are that Lord Grey may be triumphant.”

THE TEMPS says:—“Difficulties are accumulating round the English Ministry. The Tory Opposition, which was supposed to have been discouraged by so many defeats, has appeared again in the Parliamentary arena with renewed audacity. The House of Lords is the field of action. The Irish Church Reform Bill, and the assurances given by the King to the Bishops, that he would never consent to the spoliation of the clergy, are the points selected by the Conservative party as the theme of their violent attacks. These attacks place Lord Grey once more in a very difficult position, from which he cannot extricate himself without an almost miraculous display of ability,

or without the aid of some strong manifestation of popular feeling, similar to that which hastened the passing of the Reform Bill, and imposed silence upon the incorrigible defenders of abuses. The authenticity of the language of William IV. which was thrown into doubt by the press, is now admitted. But it is clear that the Tory Opposition give it a bearing and application which it does not possess. In fact, the King said that he acknowledged the obligations of his family to that religion which placed it on the throne, and that he was resolved to maintain it, but he did not say that he considered the measures taken by his Ministers as attacks against that religion, nor did he declare that he confounded with the ecclesiastical establishment the abuses which disgraced it, and the vast riches which rendered it an object of jealousy and hatred to a great portion of the country. We can, with the more confidence, put this construction upon the King's words as he had just given an incontestible pledge of the sanction to the reform, by accepting the resignation of those Ministers who were opposed to it.”

THE COURIER FRANCAIS observes, that the violent motion of the Duke of Newcastle was only a prelude to that of the Earl of Wicklow, which was more dangerous because it was more measured. It then adds:—“The weakness of Lord Grey upon this occasion is so much the more remarkable as he could not but be aware of all the means the Aristocracy had combined to oppose and overthrow him. At the same time that they arraigned him at the Bar of the House of Lords, an attempt was made to excite public opinion against him. With this view, Lord Winchester, addressed an appeal to the people of England, and signalled the formation of the Commission as an impious and sacrilegious measure on the part of Ministers, but this appeal made little noise out of the House. The nation ardently desires the reform of the Church, and will not prevent the Government pursuing the work it has begun. If it is ever impatient on this subject, it is because the Ministry proceeds too slowly, and with too much caution. Lord Grey insinuated this in his speech, when he told the Tories, it was not their interest to excite the people. This proves that Lord Grey knows whence he may derive strength against the Conservative party. How is it, that having thus the sentiment of what he can do, he does not attempt more? The adoption of Lord Wicklow's motion must not, however, be considered as a triumph for the Tories, as the Ministry offered no opposition to its passing. The initiative which it had taken in the House of Commons, by making known there, *proprio motu*, what seemed to be required by the House of Lords, proves that it has little apprehension from the effect of this publicity, and that it expects in the first of these assemblies debates very different from those which have just taken place in the other.”

THE CONSTITUTIONNEL says that it does not attach much importance to diplomatic politeness, but cannot refrain from remarking that since the Revolution of July Count Pozzo di Borgo has had three or four periods of alternate friendship and coolness towards the Cabinet of the Tuileries. At first, he showed himself personally favourable to the Revolution, till he received angry instructions from the Emperor Nicholas. Then Poland rose in insurrection, and Russia, fearing the intervention of France and England in its favour, renewed her carresses, but no sooner had the Poles fallen, than coldness returned, and the Count left Paris to avoid being the organ of the Diplomatic Body in their address on the anniversary of the Days of July. Again, Russia was anxious to separate France from England on the question of the East; the Count then went to the Palace every evening, and was among the most forward of the courtiers, till the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance was known, when he again grew cold, and discontinued his friendly communications. It then adds:—“It is certainly something to be deprived of the intelligent conversation of Count Pozzo di Borgo, who is a man of sense and a diplomatist of experience, but those who are deprived of it may console themselves when they reflect that this sudden petulance proceeds from the instruction our great and natural alliance with England grow stronger every day.”

THE CONSTITUTIONNEL says:—“The political effect of the termination of the civil war in Portugal will be immense. Without speaking of the pacification of the two kingdoms, and the opening of the road to their constitutional progress, Portugal was the last field in which were met in opposition, the nearly equal forces of the two principles which divide the Continent, and the only one in which the contest has appeared to be an instant uncertain. But the defeat of the two Pretenders, by annihilating their common hopes, has nipped in the bud many other expectations, many other projects, which were founded upon them. If Don Miguel had been able to keep his ground for a few months longer—if Don Carlos, who wished to be a King without knowing how to wield either the sceptre or the sword, had shown but the tenth part of the courage which Don Miguel has displayed in the lost cause—in fine, if in England a Tory Ministry had taken but for a month the place of the Reform Ministry, who knows what sanguinary follies—what a desperate game the absolutism of Europe might have been brought to commit and play? We certainly should not have been for a moment uneasy as to the final result of the struggle, but Europe might have been again disturbed by long and disastrous collisions. The defeat of the two Pretenders has delivered us from all these apprehensions. The Portuguese Constitution, suspended in a measure during that species of dictatorship which is necessary in time of war, will now assume its regular course; and the southern alliance, while waiting to be extended by new accessions, will henceforth present itself, compact and homogeneous, of the fears or to the envy of the rest of Europe.”

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